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Select Tale.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.

On the 11th of September, says an historical work which I have just been perusing, the British army advanced, crossed the Brandywine at different points, and, attacked the main army of the Americans, who sustained the assault with intrepidity for some time, but at length gave way.—General Washington effected a retreat with his artillery and baggage to Chester, where he halted within eight miles of the British army till next morning, when he retreated to Philadelphia.

A little incident which occurred on the night referred to, will form the subject of this paper, the first of my Pen and Ink Pictures.

Between Chester and the point where the battle of Brandywine was fought, about equally distant from the camping ground of both armies, and somewhat out of the reach of the main road, there resided, in a small, antique farm, a man named Joshua Kenton. Kenton was an earnest patriot and a brave man—one of those who were ever ready to sacrifice property or life in carrying out the principle which was a part and parcel of their natures.

The battle of Brandywine had been fought—the Americans had retreated to Chester—both armies had encamped for the night, and darkness had setteled upon the whole scene.

Kenton had participated in the sanguinary struggle—had fought gallantly side by side with Lafayette, who there first drew his sword in defence of American freedom, and had returned to his home after the engagement was ended.

Covered with the sweat and dust, and blood of the battle, the gallant patriot had entered his home and confronted his anxious wife and daughter—all his family.

"Safe husband!" cried his wife, joyfully springing into his arms; "thank God!"

"Oh father, I'm so glad to see you! so glad!" murmured his weeping daughter, as the next moment she, too, was folded in the arms of the patriot.

"And the battle, husband?" inquired Mrs. Kenton eagerly.

"It was a hard fought field, wife," responded the parent, and the army is now retreating to Chester, where Washington intends to encamp for the night, and where I shall rejoin my countrymen before day light. The cause of liberty has need of every true man in the land, and Joshua Kenton would not stand in the background even to save his neck from the halter.—Honor, love of country, patriotism—everything forbids it. But I'm faint and weary," he added; "get me a little something to eat, and let me have a few hour's rest to recruit my exhausted energies."

Comfortable food was at once placed before Mr. Kenton, and after he had partaken of some refreshment, he retired to a back room and flung himself upon a bed. In a few moments he was fast asleep. His anxious wife and daughter kept watch by his side.

"Must father go away again?" the latter, whose given name was Martha, at length inquired.

"Yes, child," rejoined Mrs. Kenton, briefly and sadly.

"I'm sorry," added Martha in dejected tones.

"So am I, my child," said her mother; "but your father is the last man living to desert your country's flag."

"Father is good and brave, I know—and it is right that he should fight for his country; but oh! mother, if he should be killed."

Mrs. Kenton started painfully.

"Don't speak of it, my child, don't speak of it!" she cried in agonized tones.

At that moment several loud raps fell quickly upon the front door.

The mother and daughter started from their chairs, and the patriot suddenly leaped from his couch.

The first movement of Mrs. Kenton was to blow out the light, and almost instantaneously with the knocks, the room was enveloped in darkness.

"What is it wife?" demanded the patriot, hardly yet awake.

"Some one is rapping loudly at the front door," responded his wife with a shaking voice.

"Indeed! some of the pickets have found us out. I suppose, but whether friends or foes remains to be seen. It's as likely to be the one as the other, for we are about as near the latter as the former. It was scarcely prudent to remain just now, and I must have been crazy not to have remembered that before."

Ag in the raps fell upon the door.

"What shall we do husband?" inquired Mrs. Kenton, anxiously.

"Face them, be they friends or foes," rejoined the patriot sternly, at the same moment resolutely taking up the gun.

"I tread the soil of my native land—am arrayed in an honest and righteous cause, and have no reason to fear any man on earth; and as the Lord liveth, I do not?"

"Yes, yes, husband! but will it be prudent?" demanded his wife excitedly.

Mr. Kenton did not reply, for the words of his wife recalled him to a fuller sense of his danger.

"For my sake, husband—for the sake of our child?" and Mrs. Kenton clasped her hands before her husband—"do not be rash. If these are English soldiers at our door, there may be a number of them, and then capture, at least, would be certain."

"But what other course is left me?" demanded Mr Kenton, anxiously.

"Hide yourself till they go away," responded his wife, eagerly.

"Where, that they may not search?"

"I'll find a place, if you'll only consent."

"And if I should consent, what will become of you and Mary?" demanded Mr. Kenton.

"The Lord will take care of us, husband, and we will trust in him," responded his wife with nervous anxiety.

Mr. Kenton still hesitated. He knew not what to do.

"Besides," added the painfully anxious woman, "you will be near to aid us if any danger threatens. But for the sake of your family hide yourself till then."

The patriot gave way, for he could not but acknowledge the justness of his wife's posit on.

"I'll bide by your wishes wife," he said reluctantly, "though it goes against my nature to hide away like a skulking criminal."

"Oh, think not of that, but only think of what is for the best," responded his wife earnestly.

All this conversation had been carried on quickly, consuming only a few minutes time. Meanwhile the person or persons outside had been hammering away at the door in the most impatient manner.

In the back room, or sleeping apartment, there was a large closet, or clothes press, in which the mother and daughter kept their wearing apparel. The clothes of course, hung suspended from nails, and by a little arrangement of the articles, Mr. Kenton was so well concealed behind them, that without particular examination he could not have been seen. With a swelling bosom the high hearted patriot followed the direction of his anxious wife. To be prepared for any emergency, however, he kept his gun by his side. At length the closet door was closed, Mrs. Kenton and her daughter—the latter following the directions of the former—then divested themselves of a portion of their clothing, so as to make it appear that they had just gotten out of bed. To accomplish all this the candle had to be lighted but the glare was considerably deadened by placing a tin pan over it. The door between the rooms had also been closed, and every precaution taken to prevent discovery.

"But, mother, these may be friends at the door, after all," said the daughter meantime.

"It may be so, my child," was Mrs. Kenton's reply; "but in such times as these it is well enough to be always prepared for the worst. At this time, especially, with the British so near us, we cannot be too cautious. But now, let us see who knocks."

Rap! rap! rap! fell upon their ears.

Mrs. Kenton took up the candle, and followed by her daughter, repaired to the front apartment. "Who knocks?" demanded she, stopping about the centre of the room.

"Open the door and you'll see," was the coarse and insolent answer.

"It is very late for unprotected females to open their houses," rejoined Mrs. K.

"Open the door or we'll batter it down," was the savage response.

"In a moment, gentlemen."

"Be quick, if you'd save your head!"

Mrs. Kenton's hand was on the bar when her daughter exclaimed:

"These are British, mother!"

"Yes!"

"God help us!"

"Amen!"

"Must we let them in mother?"

"You see, my child, we must!"

"Open the door, there!" was shouted from the outside accompanied by a succession of heavy raps.

Mrs. Kenton took down the bar, and the next moment the room was swarming with English soldiers.

"You'd better keep us waiting here all night!" wrathfully cried the officer in command—a sergeant—to Mrs. Kenton.

"We were a-bed, and did not hear you," said she, mildly.

"You're a liar! and if you tell me any more such tales, I'll knock you down," shouted back the sergeant.

The brute drew back his muscular arm.

"Oh! for God's sake, don't hurt my mother?" suddenly cried Matty, springing forward, and beseechingly clasping her hands before the sergeant.

The young girl was pretty—yes she was more than that—she was more than beautiful, and of an age—about eighteen—to be particularly interesting. The sergeant was a coarse, sensual, brutal person, and as a natural consequence, the sight of Matty's pretty face inflamed his worse passions.—In a moment he forgot Mrs. Kenton and his anger—another feeling now swayed his beastly heart.

His followers rested on their guns and gazed at the scene in silence.

"Well, I'll not hurt her a bit, my pretty one, providing you are kind" he said with a leer. "Come give me a kiss!" he added, stretching out his hands.

The young girl shrank back, trembling. The sergeant advanced.

"Come, a kiss, my beauty"

He made a sudden bound, and caught the young girl in his arms. Martha gave a loud scream and struggled to release herself. The sergeant laughed and pressed his sensual lips to her ruby cheeks.

Quick as a flash the assault had been made, and the kiss ravished from the fair girl. Almost instantaneously, however, the loud report of a musket reverberated through the house. The sergeant uttered a wild cry of pain, tossed his arms in the air, and fell dead. The wildest excitement followed, and every eye was turned in the direction from which the shot had come.

In the doorway, between the front and back room, stood Mr. Kenton, with his gun uplifted in an attitude of defence. His eyes were flashing lightning glances, and his bosom was swelling with the deepest passion.

"Wife, daughter, this way--quick!" he cried, almost in a breath.

Mrs. Kenton and Martha sprang from the door, and safely passed thro' into the back apartment.

The movement aroused the English soldiers, and with loud curses, they dashed after them

Boldly Mr. Kenton interposed his form.

"Black villians!" cried he, in a stentorian tone. "I'll batter the brains out the first man who attempts to cross this door!"

The English hesitated a moment, and then one cried out, as he dashed at Mr K.

"Down with the rebel! show him no quarter."

Never another word did that Englishman utter, for the next moment the unflinching patriot knocked out his brains with the butt end of his gun.

Madly enraged, the soldiers rushed forward in a body. "England and King George!" they vociferated loudly.

"Liberty and America!" shouted back Mr. Kenton, and his voice rang out clear and distinct above every other sound The British crowded on him closely, and he showered blows upon them with his gun.—Down, down, went the assaulters one after another. In a hand-to-hand conflict with the powerful, resolute patriot, the English men did not see much chance of making anything, and so drew off for the purpose of trying something more effectual.

"Shoot the cursed rebel! shoot him!" was the general cry.

At that moment the sound of two voices arose from the back apartment, and the words uttered were—

"Oh! Lord, preserve my husband!"

"Oh! God, save my father!"

The Englishmen then loaded their pieces and cried, "England and King George!"

"America and Liberty," responded the patriot with undaunted firmness.

"America and Liberty." The shout came from the outside of the house, and the next moment a squad of American soldiers dashed into the room.

Bewildered at the sight, the Englishmen lowered their pieces.

"Countrymen, you are just in time to save me and mine," cried Mr. Kenton, with a glow of joy. "These hell hounds would have murdered us in cold blood, and they deserve no mercy. Charge upon the villains."

"Charge my men," shouted the officer in command of the Americans.

The contest was brief but bloody. The Englishmen fought well as they usually did, but were no match for the exasperated Americans. In that moment Kenton himself was equal to any half dozen men.

A few minutes fighting satisfied the English soldiers, and what were left of them pleaded for quarter. Long before morning they were in close confinement in the American lines.

Mr. Kenton locked up his house, and taking his wife and daughter along with him, departed for Chester. Subsequently, Mrs. Kenton and Martha returned to their home. The gallant patriot however, went with the army, and on many a hard fought field did good service beneath the waving folds of his country's flag, and returned safe home, at last.

PICTURES

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Miscellaneous.

A RUSSIAN WOLF-HUNT.

We translate the following story from a late number of M. Alexander Dumas's newspapers. It is an extract from one of his letters from St. Petersburg—

Wolf hunting and bear hunting are the favorite pleasures of the Russian. Wolves are hunted in this way in the winter, when the wolves being hungry are ferocious. Three or four huntsmen, each armed with a double barreled gun, get into a troika, which is any sort of a carriage drawn by three horses—its name being derived from its team and not its form. The middle horse trots always; the left hand and right hand horses must always gallop. The middle horse trots with his head hanging down, and he is called the Snow Eater. The two others have only one rein, and they are fastened to the poles by the middle of the body, and gallop, their heads free; they are called the Furious.

The troika is driven by a sure coachman, if there is such a thing in the world as a sure coachman. A pig is tied to the rear of the vehicle by a rope or a chain, (for greater security,) some twelve yards long. The pig is kept in the vehicle until the huntsmen reach the forest where the hunt is to take place, when he is taken out and the horses started. The pig not being accustomed to this gait, squeals, and his squeals soon degenerate into lamentations. His cries bring out one wolf, who gives the pig chase; then two wolves, then three, then ten, then fifty wolves—all posting as hard as they can after the poor pig, fighting among themselves for the best places, snapping and striking at the poor pig at every opportunity, who squeals with despair. These squeals of agony arouse all the wolves in the forest, within a circuit of three miles, and the troika is followed by an immense flock of wolves.

It is now a good driver is indispensable. The horses have an instinctive horror of wolves, and go almost crazy; they run as fast as they can go. The huntsmen fire as fast as they can load—there is no necessity to take any aim. The pig squeals—the horses neigh—the wolves howl—the guns rattle; it is a concert to make Mephistopheles jealous. As long as the driver commands his horses, fast as they may be running away, there is no danger. But, if he ceases to be master of them; if they balk, if the troika is upset, there is no hope. The next day, or the day after, or a week afterwards, nothing will remain of the party but the wreck of the troika, the barrels of the guns, and the largest bones of the horses, huntsmen, and driver.

Last Winter Prince Repnine went on one of these hunts, and it came very near being his last hunt. He was on a visit with two of his friends to one of his estates near the steppe, and they determined to go on a wolf hunt. They prepared a large sleigh in which three persons could move at ease, three vigorous horses were put into it, and they selected for a driver a man born in the country and thoroughly experienced in the sport. Every huntsman had a pair of double barreled guns and a hundred and fifty ball cartridges. It was night when they reached the steppe; that is, an immense prairie covered with snow. The moon was full, and shone brilliantly; its beams reflected by the snow gave a light scarcely inferior to daylight.

The pig was put out of the sleigh and the horses whipped up As soon as the pig felt that he was dragged he began to squeal. A wolf or two appeared, but they were timid, and kept a long ways off. Their number gradually increased, and as their number augmented they became bolder. There were about twenty wolves when they came within gun range of the troika. One of the party fired; a wolf fell. The flock became alarmed and half fled away. Seven or eight hungry wolves remained behind to devour their dead companion. The gaps were soon filled. On every side howls answered howls, on every side sharp noses and brilliant eyes were seen peering. The guns rattled volley after volley. But the flock of wolves increased instead of diminishing, and soon it was not a flock but a vast herd of wolves in thick serried columns which gave chase to the sleigh.

The wolves bounded forward so rapidly they seemed to fly over the snow, and so lightly, not a sound was heard; their numbers continued to increase, and increase, and increase; they seemed to be a silent tide drawing nearer and nearer, and which the guns of the party, rapidly as they were discharged, had no effect on. The wolves formed a vast crescent, whose horns began to encompass the horses. Their number increased so rapidly they seemed to spring out of the ground. There was something weird in their appearances, for where could three thousand wolves come from in such a desert of snow. The party had taken the pig into the sleigh; his squeal increased the wolves' boldness. The party continued to fire, but they had now used above half their ammunition, and had but two hundred cartridges left, while they were surrounded by three thousand wolves.

The two horns of the crescent came nearer and nearer, and threatened to envelope the party. If one of the horses should have given out, the fate of the whole party was sealed. "What do you think of this, Ivan?" said Prince Repnine, speaking to the driver. "I had rather be at home, Prince." "Are you afraid of any evil consequences?" "The devils have tasted blood, and the more you fire the more wolves you'll have." "What do you think is the best thing to be done?" "Make the horses go faster." "Are you sure of the horses?" "Yes, Prince." "Are you sure of our safety!" The driver made no reply. He quickened the horses, and turned their heads towards home.

The horses flew faster than ever. The driver incited them to increased speed by a sharp whistle, and made them describe a curve which intersected one of the horns of the crescent. The wolves opened their ranks and let the horses pass The Prince raised his gun to his shoulder. "For God's sake don't fire!" exclaimed the driver. "we are dead men if you do!" He obeyed Ivan The wolves, astonished by this unexpected act, remained motionless for a minute. During this minute the troika was a verst from them. When the wolves started again after it it was too late, they could no overtake it. A quarter of an hour afterward they were in sight of home. Prince Repnine thinks his horses ran at least six miles in these fifteen minutes. He rode over the steppe the next day, and found the bones of more than two hundred wolves.

[From the Wilmington Herald.]

THE SCOTCH FAIR IN RICHMOND.

Among the many curious customs which are still kept up among the descendants of the earlier settlers in North Carolina, is the "Scotch Fair," which is described as follows, in a communication which we received yesterday, from a friend in Richmond County:

The "Scotch Fair," is a trading *affair*, quite different from the Agricultural Fairs, now held in the different counties of the State. It is held twice a year in Richmond County, at Laurel Hill, in May and November, for one week in those months, as soon after the 12th, as possible. It took its name, we presume, from the fact that it was started by a few old Scotchmen, who came to this country, deeply imbued with a love for the customs and observances of their native land. These old men met twice a year, perhaps fifty years ago, upon the beautiful Hill where the Fair is now held, to talk of their fatherland, and trade stock and such articles as they might have to dispose of. From these little social gatherings of neighborly and honest men, the numbers at the Fair, from different sections, and of different characters, continued to increase each year, until now, the meetings at each successive Fair, are motley and immense. Strong and determined efforts were frequently made by the good citizens of the surrounding country, to put it down; but so far all efforts have been unavailing. When put down in one place, it would spring up in another, until the people submitted to its continuing upon the original ground, having unanimously put a stop to gambling, and other immortal practices, that fell under the cognizance of the officers of the law. Thus put under control, the Fairs became more peaceable than might be anticipated from such motley gatherings, collected from the four points of the compass.

The fall Fair, has but recently passed off. The assemblage was, as usual, very large.

Two persons engaged in the unlawful business of gambling, after night, during the Fair, got into a dispute, when one, by the name of Neal, shot another, by the name of Sadler, in the head, just above and forward of the left ear, which caused his death a few days afterwards. Neal, we understand, made his escape. Neal was from Fayetteville, and Sadler from near Raleigh.

This, we are informed, is the first case of *killing*, (we must not say *murder*, for fear of the lawyers, whose ideas of "malice aforethought," renders the term "murder," very dangerous in the hands of the uninitiated,) that ever took place at the Fair, although the other evils in its train, have been, by no means, few.

The amount of trade is always considerable—and this, from the fact that markets are remote, is the only redeeming trait of the Laurel Hill "Scotch Fair." We shall not be among those who will regret its final cessation.

DIPTHERIA.

This awful epidemic pervades the principal part of Virginia, and a portion of this State. It comes on with the symptoms of a cold, attended by fever. Soon, and sometimes preceding those symptoms, there is a deposit in spots of a whitish or greyish white membrane upon the tonsils and back part of the mouth. This membrane increases with great rapidity, the fever becomes of a typhoid character, there is great constitutional depression, the breath becomes fœtid, and in some cases the glands about the neck enlarge. This false membrane produces death by extending into the air passages of the wind pipe, causing the effects of croup; in other cases the patient dies from exhaustion and fever, caused by the poison of the disease. It is a disease of a childhood, the greater portion of its victims, like those of scarlatina, being between 2 and 12 years of age We will give the whole article next week from which we glean these remarks.

We have already published a receipt for its cure—gargle with salt water, &c., every 15 minutes; begin as soon as the disease commences.

A gargle with tea made of red-oak and persimon bark, alum and honey, is said to be very good for this disease, keeping a poultice to the throat made of red-oak bark tea thickened with meal and tar.—Or, here is another prescription practiced by Dr. Miles, of Mt. Carmel, Va., with great success, we learn: Take Kreosote 24 drops, Tinc. of Myrrh 1-2 oz., Comp'd Spirit Lavender 1-2 oz., Honey 2 ounces, Water 6 ounces, mix well and gargle often.—*Milton Chronicle.*

DIPTHERIA.—An old physician, writing to the Alexandria Gazette from Mason county, Va., says:

This section of our State has been remarkably healthy, until quite lately, when it has been visited by a disease deemed by many to be a new one; but this is altogether a fallacy. I allude to a malady called diptheria, and by the French *diptherite*. The doctors disagree as to the character of this disease, as they are too often apt to do regarding the ills that flesh is heir to. But it is indisputably a modification of scarlatina, or the putrid variety of *Richter*, a very old author, and, therefore, an old disease instead of a new one. And, in plain English, it is nothing more nor less than the *putrid sore throat*, one of the most appalling and dangerous maladies that can possibly visit any community. There is nothing new in it with me, as I have been familiar with it, at different periods, for upwards of fifty-six different years—a period in which I have been engaged in the study and practice of medicine

In a communication like the present, I can only drop a few remarks respecting the treatment of this terrible disease, which has already proved so fatal in several instances, in this and other neighboring counties, as well as on the Ohio side of the river A man of the name of Swartz lost both of his sons with it—one nearly of age, and the other sixteen—only a few days ago.

Emetics are eminently useful in this disease, and the earlier they are resorted to, the more beneficial will be their effects; indeed, they may be recurred to occasionally throughout the whole course of the disease. The bowels should be kept in a soluble state by the *milder* laxatives But all active purging should be avoided.

When the fever is on, administer cooling, acidulated drinks—lemonade, cold water, and a little tea. In the beginning, when the system flags with mere prostration, exhibit warm, stimulating teas, and drinks.

The local treatment.—I employ various local applications; but to mention a few of them must suffice. Make a strong solution of the sulphate of lime, with a plentiful addition of honey, and use as a gargle several times; or dissolve two drachms of sal ammonia in a pint of water, sweeten well also with honey, and gargle the throat three or four times a day with it. These gargles may be employed alternately. The external applications to the throat may be the volatile liniment, or the camphorated liniment But when the neck is very hot, it should be kept as cool as possible, even when making these topical applications.

A TEXAN'S BEST SHOT.

William Bowie, a brother to the celebrated and renowned James Bowie—in an early day distinguished himself in an Indian fight, known as the battle of Rocky Fort, by making one of the best shots on record A party of twenty-five daring adventurers had wandered about 100 miles above the white settlements. James and Wm. Bowie were among the number, in fact James had the command of the forces.—After exploring the country for several days, and killing a large number of buffalo, they one night concluded to start home the next morning. Accordingly, after having breakfasted on buffalo and honey, they set out for the settlements. As yet they had saw no signs of Indians. About 10 o'clock they crossed a fresh Indian trail "Hallo, boys!" said Bowie, "do you see this? Now keep a good look out, for a hundred red Camanches are in the neighborhood, I should not be surprised if they are camped at that branch," pointing in the direction of some elms to the right. "Now be ready, and keep a good look out, as we may be surprised." In a moment all hands were busily engaged in examining their guns. Thus they travelled on in almost breathless silence. Soon, sure enough, the place where they lay the position of the Indians was found to be very near, and that the red skins had discovered them Bowie then turned to the company and said, "boys we are discovered; there is but one remedy, and that is to keep cool, and we can easily whip the devils. But we must take advantage of them, as they outnumber us at least five to one. If you will follow my directions, we will give them a drubbing they will not forget soon." They bid him lead, telling him they would follow. "Tom, you and George fall back again; but be sure not to let yourselves be discovered Do not get more than five miles behind, and be certain to come to us by three o'clock. About two o'clock, whilst the company were watering their horses at a small rocky stream, the spies came up and reported that the Indians had got straight on their trail, and were pursuing. "Then we must fight this evening." said Bowie, "for if we camp here to-night without having some breastwork or fortification, they will kill the last one of us. Now fill your gourds. Here on this hill we will fight the rascals. Every one get to piling up these rocks, and build a fort for ourselves and horses." His orders were obeyed, and the company soon found themselves encircled in a fort about five feet in height. They had not finished it, however, until the Indians came in sight.

With demon like yells they charged upon the little fortress. When within about sixty yards of the fort, a streak of fire shot up from the pile of rocks, and twenty Indians bit the dust. This caused the Indians to halt, or rather retreat, and give the Texans time to reload. Again they charged, again the stream of fire burst upon them, and again a goodly number of them fell. Afraid to charge again on certain death, they concluded to frighten the whites and make them surrender. They were now about 300 yards from the fort One of the savages climbed up a tree about ten feet, and stood erect in a fork, holding in his hand 8 reeking scalps, shook them at the Texans and ordered them to surrender. "I will kill that d—d rascal," says Wm. Bowie, "or I'll shoot till sundown at him." As he said this he took up a gun loaded with an ounce ball, laid a stone about a foot thick under the muzzle of his gun, laid flat down himself, and taking deliberate aim, fired. An unearthly scream from the savage told the tale! He was killed! The Indians raised the body, placed it on a horse, (for he was their chief) and turned their faces westward. About fifty of their number had been killed or wounded, while 7 of the Texans had been struck with arrows, and 3 killed.—After they had left, the ground was measured, and it was found that Bowie had killed the Indian 280 yards! Reader, was not that a good shot, indeed?

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The New York Herald estimates the popular vote for President as follows: Lincoln's vote in the free States, 1,800,000; in the slave States, 50,000—making in all 1,850,000 votes. Opposition vote, or the vote for Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell, in the free States, 1,600,000; in the slave States, 1,050,000—making 2,650,000, showing Lincoln to be in a minority of 800,000 in the total vote of 4,500,000.—According to this estimate, the free States have cast 550,000 more votes against Lincoln than the slave States. Of the 2,400,000 votes cast in the free States 1,600,000 were cast by conservative men who are disposed to do the South justice and to protect her in her Constitutional rights.

State Politics.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Gov. Ellis's Message.

It was our intention to offer some comments on Gov. Ellis's Message, but events so crowd upon us that we have neither time nor room. We have before us now sufficient matter to fill another entire paper, which we cannot publish. Included in this is a speech of that great Statesman of Georgia, Mr. Stephens, who has unfortunately retired from public life, but who yet lifts his voice against the mad career of South Carolina, and those who go with her. It is possible that his voice—the voice of true patriotism no less than of wisdom—may prevail in Georgia, and that that Empire State of the South may not be 'precipitated' into disunion, though no one doubts what her course will be if the North shall fail of that full return to a sense of constitutional duty of which, we rejoice to say, there are a good many hopeful signs.

But perhaps the Raleigh Standard may save us the necessity of much comment on the message. See the extracts we make from that paper; and it promises more of the same sort.

When the passage about George the Third, as quoted by the Standard, was read in the Commons, the Democrats applauded, which they did at no other part of the Message. We submit that the application to our present condition of the rebellion against George the Third is not at all apposite. George the Third had been long on the throne, and had pursued towards the colonies a systematic and intolerable oppression. But they exhausted every means to obtain redress. They appealed, through long years, to the King, the Parliament, and the People of Great Britain, and did not resolve on independence, (or secession,) till more than a year after an actual state of war had existed. Gov. Ellis, on the contrary, is in favor of secession, (disunion, and revolution,) before Lincoln has committed a solitary act of hostility to us, and when there is hope that every really practical right that we demand will be admitted. Lincoln himself has consistently maintained that the South is entitled to a fugitive law, and to an unobstructed slave trade between the States, and declared that he is opposed to any interference with that institution in the State or the District of Columbia. And there are now loud calls, by Republican papers, upon the Republican States which have passed "personal liberty bills," to repeal them. In this state of things Gov. Ellis would have the people of North Carolina to treat Lincoln as our Revolutionary fathers treated George the Third, only more summarily and with no patient appeals at all. Does he desire a seven years' war with the North? Is he prepared with men and money for that dire calamity? Will not the people prefer to give Lincoln a trial, or at least to use some such means as those tried in the case of George the Third.

There is much to complain of in the part of the message devoted to "taxation and revenue." We will refer to two points only. The Governor states the number of slaves at 315,000 and of white population at 800,000, and then says,—

"The amount of taxes collected from the former, as appears from the comptroller's books, is $127,662, and from the latter $53,332, for the present year. These sums when apportioned among our entire population of each, ... cents for each white person."

This is both a loose and a deceptive statement of the facts. *No* "taxes are collected *from* slaves," though taxes are collected from white people upon slave property; and the amount collected from white population is several hundred thousands of dollars, instead of $53,332.

From the Standard.

The Election of State Printer.

On Tuesday Mr. John Spelman, of Salisbury, was elected State Printer by the Legislature of this State, having been previously nominated for that office by a Democratic caucus.

Mr. Spelman is a good printer, and will no doubt exert himself to execute the public work with "neatness, accuracy and dispatch." Rumor has it, however, that there was a sort of combination on the part of several persons, the object being to secure "the spoils," and at the same time to punish the Editor of this paper for certain alleged sins of his recently committed. The public printing has been executed for some time past at the Standard office, and no one has complained either of the work or of the time occupied in doing it. We were a candidate for re-election, and our name was submitted to the caucus. We were defeated by a small majority, and then, like a true and loyal Democrat as we are, we yielded to the action of our party friends. We electioneered with no one for the office. We entered into no combination for "the spoils." We concealed no opinion which we entertained in order to secure a re-election, but we frankly told every one with whom we conversed on the subject, that we were for a Constitutional Union, and opposed to disunion and civil war. *We were defeated mainly because of our devotion to a Constitutional Union.* The defeat of so humble a person as ourself is a matter of no moment in itself, except as it may indicate the course which public events are taking in this momentous crisis.

A bare majority of the party has solemnly declared, by this act of proscription towards us, that no man is to be recognized as a true Democrat or friend of his country, who is opposed to disunion at this time and for present causes. We are but the humble victim of this sweeping declaration. We denounce the disunionists, and we appeal to the people against them. We appeal from the secret ballot to the open and spoken word. We tell the Democracy of North Carolina, whom we have served so long and so faithfully, that we have never bolted a Convention nor refused to support a nominee. We are as loyal now as we ever were; but we should be a faithless sentinel on the watchtower if we failed to warn them, and the good people of this State, that the control of the party has been usurped by ambitious and designing men, who, if not checked in their course, will commit this State to revolution, anarchy, and civil war. Let the people rise in their majesty and say to these followers of William L. Yancey, *thus far, and no further.* Let them rescue their own cause, and the dearest interests of the State from the hands of professional and trading politicians. The policy of these politicians is embodied in the message of Gov. Ellis.—a policy which, if adopted and carried out, will inevitably lead to a dissolution of the Union for insufficient causes, and bring down upon us all such calamities as have never been experienced on the Northern portion of this Continent. We predicted in the Standard of July last that the day was not distant when the battle would have to be fought in this State between Union and disunion—between those who would struggle for the preservation of the Union according to the Constitution, and those who, unwilling to trust to two departments of the government against one, and unwilling to rely on a returning sense of justice in the Northern people and the millions of true friends whom the South yet has in that portion of the Union, would madly rush into the vortex, black and bottomless, of revolution, secession, military domination, and civil war. *That time has arrived.* We stand like a rock against both disunion and submission. With both houses of Congress and the Supreme Court in our favor, we will try Mr. Lincoln, but we will not submit to the slightest indignity or the slightest encroachment on Southern rights. The very day he lays his hand on the honor of the South, or on its vital interests, that day the Constitution is broken and the Union perishes. Let us, then, *Watch and Wait.*

These, brother Democrats, are our honest sentiments. We have uttered them time and again in these columns, and not one of you has called upon us to retract or qualify them. "Our offence hath this extent—no more." For this we have been prescribed. We have been assailed and censured for advocating your views and maintaining your cause. A naturalized Englishman, but recently a Democrat, with no claims on the Democratic party of the State, has been specially complimented and favored, while another, against whom no charge was preferred but that he was for the Constitution and the Union, and who had served you long and faithfully, has been repudiated without even the slightest recognition of his past fidelity. And this has been done, too, by the use of official influence. We entertain the belief that your Governor stepped from his high position to press the claims of his favorite and to shape the action of the caucus. The Clerk of the House of Commons, (Mr. Cantwell,) who is an avowed disunionist and who even dares to wear a disunion badge while acting as the Secretary of a Democratic caucus, violated the law of the State by giving out his printing to another office, supposed to be a party to the combination against us, and that too when we were the State Printer and entitled to the courtesy at his hands of being recognized as such.

We trust our friends will not regard us as complaining because the public printing has been taken from us. We are not complaining, but protesting against the rule which has been established that no man is a true Democrat or a friend of his country who is opposed to secession and disunion. We protest against and denounce that rule. We declare that we are a better Democrat than John W. Ellis. *Our* Democracy has never before been questioned. *His* was in 1854, on the subject of distribution. It is well known to Democrats that he lost the nomination for Governor in 1854 on account of his *fishiness* on the subject of distribution; and it is well known also that he obtained the nomination at Charlotte in 1858, by a resort to means which would be considered unfair even by New York politicians.

From the Raleigh Standard.

A 'Little Brief Authority.'

On Tuesday night last a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held in the Commons Hall. The custom has been to admit all Democrats in good standing, who were desirous of being present. We learn that [illegible] itor of the High Point Reporter, and who is at present a reporter for the Standard, in the House, and who was in the caucus, was politely informed by James M. Bullock, Esq., the chairman of the caucus, that his presence was was not desired on account of his being a reporter for the Standard. Of course Mr. Moore at once retired.

Now, in the first place, Mr. Moore is a life long Democrat. He has uniformly advocated Democratic principles and supported Democratic nominees. He was engaged in fighting the American party when several of the fire eaters in the caucus under whose advice Mr Bullock acted in excluding him, were skulking between two suns in Know Nothing lodges, and he is this day a better Democrat than Mr. Bullock or the fire-eaters. We again tell the Democratic people of the State, that their Governor is thoroughly committed to the disunion schemes; that the control of the party at this point has been usurped by a few ambitious and aspiring men, whose Democracy never was of the best stamp; that renegade Know nothings old line Whigs and naturalized foreigners, under the lead of Gov. Ellis, are shaping the policy of the party and ignoring the "Old Guard" who stood by Jackson and elected Reid; and that it behooves them, as the masters of these men, to rise up and teach them their places and their duty. If the impression shall go abroad and become permanent that the Democratic party is the disunion party, its fate will be sealed. We declare that it is still attached to a Constitutional Union, and that the fire-eaters are not entitled to control its action or shape its policy.

Mr. Bullock excluded the Standard's Reporter on the ground that the Standard is not a Democratic newspaper? Sapient, orthodox Mr. Bullock! We tell the gentlemen that the Standard has been largely instrumental in learning him what Democracy is; but we confess to serious doubts of Mr. Bullock's ability after all the instruction we have given him, to define the meaning of the word. We have fought many a battle for Mr. Bullock against the opposition. We have felt his weight in various contests when he has been a candidate in Granville, for to our knowledge he has been the heaviest load which the Democracy of that county ever had to carry.

We do not fear Mr. Bullock's influence.—We defy the gentleman. We shall thoroughly expose him at the proper time to the Democracy of Granville; and we shall expose others of the fire-eaters who advised him to exclude our Reporter, as soon as they show their hands.

We may as well add that "all sorts" of Democrats—some genuine, some pretended, and some doubtful—were admitted to the caucus, while Mr. Moore was excluded. Yes Democrats who were distributionists but a year or two since, Democrats who were Know Nothings in 1854, and Democrats who were blackballed and rejected by the Know Nothings, were admitted by the fire-eaters, while the Standard's Reporter was excluded.

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Nov 24.—The Mercury, in an editorial this morning, ridicules the idea of blockading Charleston, and says a federal blockade would only hasten the consummation of a Southern Confederacy, and would fail to isolate South Carolina from her sister cotton States, as the British embargo failed in 1774 to isolate Massachusetts from her sister colonies.

A ticket for the Convention appears in the morning papers, embracing the names which it is generally conceded will be elected from the Charleston District. The ticket is headed by ex Senator Rhett and Judge Magrath, and is composed partly of old Secessionists, partly of former co-operations; but the present political views of all of them are announced by authority to be expressed in the following proposition:

First—That the Convention, when assembled, should withdraw South Carolina from the Confederacy of the United States as soon as the ordinance of secession can be framed.

Second—That after South Carolina withdraws from the confederacy of the United States, she should never be re-united with any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union, in any form of government whatever.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature, and will undoubtedly pass, providing that free negroes shall leave the State before the 1st of January, 1862, or then shall choose masters and be slaves.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov 24.—Mr. Memminger, in a recent speech at Granville, S. C., advised secession, but said it was impossible for S Carolina to secede without war with the general Government. He urged thorough preparation, and said that the State would only be attacked by water. He urged the mountain people to come to the defence of Charleston.

At Milledgeville, on Saturday a motion was made to elect a Senator but was lost. Many members urged the election, and it is probable that there will be a flare up between the the friends of the several aspirants.

The bank bill which passed the Senate has been engrossed for a third reading before the House. This suspends the operation of acts inflicting the pain of forfeiture of charter for not paying specie.

There was an enthusiastic meeting here (Augusta) last night. Senator Toombs, Judge Starke, and Dr. Miller, spoke in favor of secession. Resolutions full of the secession doctrine were passed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 26.—In the Senate the bank suspension bill has passed. The vote in the house was 78 to 27. A veto is expected, but the bill will probably pass over the veto.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 25.—A. H. Stephens and Dr. Perkins were unanimously, and by acclamation, nominated to the State Convention in Taliaferro county. Mr. Stephens made a characteristic conservative speech.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 24.—The Senators and Representatives in Congress from Mississippi held a meeting here to-day, and unanimously declared for separation and a Southern Confederacy. Great enthusiasm for disunion prevails throughout the State.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—There has been an immense Mass Meeting at this place, irrespective of party, at which a Southern rights association was formed, and it was resolved to organize minute men throughout the State.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A distinguished Congress-man who has lately passed thro Texas speaks of the disunion feeling there as being general.

It is understood that Mr. Slidell, of La., will not take his seat in the Senate this winter unless the President signifies a desire that he may be present on the occasion of some special vote of importance. He regards a rupture of the Union as inevitable.

Mr. Toombs is to be here, as orders have been given for the usual preparation of his house in this city, for occupancy during the session.

Retaliating on Them.—The New Haven (Ct.) News, of the 22d, says a company of young men left there a few days since to fish in Georgia waters, a business they have followed for several years, and adds:

"On reaching the Savannah, they were astonished to learn that they could not be allowed to fish there, as they were from the North.—Assurance that their intentions were honorable and urgent requests to be allowed to remain, were of no use, and they were compelled to come home poorer than they went by a good many dollars."

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 28.—Many pages of Gov. Grist's Message to the Legislature are devoted to the local affairs of the State. He says that in view of her secession, it becomes doubly important for her to have direct trade with Europe, and advises the encouragement of all enterprises for that purpose by guarantics of 5 per cent. Referring to postal matters, he says that he is authorized by the Postmaster at Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes he will sever his connection with the Federal Government, obey the call of the State, and make an offer of his services. This, together with the resignation of postmasters generally will enable the State without embarrassment to make postal arrangements for herself. He suggests as a temporary expedient the use of Adam's and Co's Express. He further suggests that arrangements will probably be made between the State and the federal authorities which will give time until other States secede and a Southern confederacy be formed. If the federal government shall insist upon considering South Carolina in the Union after the Ordinance of Secession is adopted, the present postal relations must cease and others under State authority be substituted. The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from States that will not become members of the Southern Confederacy, and the border States, so that they can keep their slave property within their own borders. The only alternative that would then be left them would be emancipation. He hopes however, that all the Slave States will unite in the Confederacy. He advises the passage of ample and stringent laws against abolition incendiaries; to support the Lynching system. To deter from their violation the rigid enforcement of these laws should be provided for. In referring to the action of South Carolina in sending Mr. Memminger to Virginia, and the failure to obtain co-operation in a Southern Conference of any States except Mississippi and Alabama, he says that all hope of concerted action at the South is lost, and but one course is left for S. Carolina, consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that is to look neither right nor left, but go straight forward for the consummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions of conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self respect to entertain any proposition looking to the continuance of the present Union.

The Governor entertains no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will immediately follow, and other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. He says that it is gratifying to know that if a resort to arms is necessary, we have the tender of volunteers from all the Southern States and some of the Northern, who will repair promptly to our standard and share our fortunes. He concludes thus:

"I cannot permit myself to believe that in the madness of passion any attempt will be made by the present administration to coerce South Carolina after secession by refusing to surrender the harbor defences or interfering in our imports and exports. But if I am mistaken we must accept the issue as men, and free men, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

COLUMBIA, Nov. 27.—A resolution has been offered in the Legislature enquiring into the expediency of providing a coast police for South Carolina; the committee made a report recommending negotiating a loan and not taxing the people, and proposed issuing bonds to small amounts, relying upon the patriotism of citizens to take up the same.

The Comptroller General's report details the system of land tax, and says that over ten millions of acres are returned, which are valued at 20 cents per acre agreeably to the law of 1851. He advises an alteration in the law to increase the revenue; objects to the system of banking in the State, but considers those institutions as solvent as any Northern banks; advises incidentally a granite capitol at Columbia as the capitol of the Southern confederacy. The public debt in stocks and bonds is $4 406,000. The aggregate receipts from taxes are near $600,000. The average tax on lands is a fraction less than 5 cents per acre.

The military committee reported that in case of coercion or any act indicating a preparation to coerce, that the Governor call out the forces to resist, and invite aid, if necessary, from other States. The committee advised the establishment of a board of ordinance and the adoption of all means necessary.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25.—The money pressure continues unabated to day. The South Carolina Railroad discharged one hundred hands.

It is rumored, on good authority, that the military committee will report to the Legislature a bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of ordnance; also a bill empowering the Governor to call out the State troops immediately in case coersion is attempted.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 27.—The Legislature has merely organized. The Governor's Message has been delivered. Its tone is uncompromising, and the members are unanimous for Secession.

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

THANKSGIVING.—Thanksgiving-day was observed in this place in an appropriate manner. There was divine service in the morning and at night, and fervent prayers for the preservation of the Union were offered up to the Throne of Grace.

☞ Forsyth County Court was in session this week;—as usual, nothing of much interest transpired.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

We were in hopes that we might possibly lay a synopsis of the President's Message before our readers this week, but find it impossible.

From telegraphic dispatches received on Wednesday night, we glean the following:

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senate—There was nothing done save the appointment of a committee to wait on the President, and to inform him that the body was in session and ready for business. It adjourned before 1 o'clock. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats, and good feeling prevailed.

House.—A joint committee was appointed to wait on the President and apprise him of the organization of the House. About an hour was spent in the selection of seats, which was marked by hilarity and good humor. The House adjourned at 1½ o'clock.

About 200 members were present, including all the South Carolina delegates except Hon. Porcher Miles. The galleries were crowded to overflowing. The message will be sent in to-morrow noon.

The passages of the Message upon the troubles of the day are represented as patriotic, prudent, wise, mild, and forbearing. A constitutional Convention of all the States is presented by the President, with the approval of all the Cabinet, as a measure proper at this time.

The views taken by the President as to the abstract right of State secession are not perhaps coincident with the views of all the members of the Cabinet, but a difference of opinion in the Cabinet on that subject will not involve any rupture.

Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, which will cause a *change* in the Cabinet, but no *rupture*, it is stated!

It is also said that the President's plan is to get South Carolina to postpone secession till the 4th of March next, which will hardly prevail, although everything will be brought to bear in favor of Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Judge Douglas was serenaded last night and made a powerful speech in behalf of the continuance of the Union.

Messrs. Cobb, Thompson, Jeff. Davis, and Fitzpatrick of Alabama, have, it is rumored, yielded to the President's pious appeal for staying off secession. If so, the South will be paralyzed, and the Union saved for a time.—Mississippi is reported fishy. Still, it is believed that six States will be out of the Union before thirty days.

Several Southern delegations are in secret consultation to-night. Their object seems to be to secure the co-operation of the border slave States to the secession movement.

SECESSION AND UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN RALEIGH.—On the night of the 30th ult., in Raleigh, Messrs. Ashmore and Boyce addressed a large concourse of the citizens, at the Yarboro House. They tarried, on their way to Washington, to sow the seeds of Disunion among the Legislature of North Carolina, but signally failed in their object,—they urged immediate secession.

While they were speaking, the Union men, (whose name is legion,) were making preparations for a Union demonstration and a reply to these gentlemen by Hon. Z. B. VANCE.

From the Raleigh correspondence of the Petersburg Express, we glean the following:

"Tar barrels were procured and fired, the Court House bell was rung, the Court House illuminated, and when the fact that there was to be a meeting of this character became generally known, great excitement prevailed, and the welkin rung with loud huzzas for Union, the tar barrels blazed, the crowd at the Yarboro House diminished, and at 9 o'clock, amidst cheers for the Union and groans for the disunionists, adjourned to the Court House, where a meeting was organized.

After the organization loud calls were made for Hon. Z. B. Vance. Mr. Vance responded to the call in one of the most conclusive and eloquent appeals for the Union it has ever been my fortune to listen to. He scattered the arguments of the S. Carolina gentlemen like chaff before the wind. He said that when the border States which had suffered more at the hands of the abolitionists than any of the Southern States, thought they could no longer, consistent with honor, remain in the Union, he was with them heart and soul, but was not willing to embark on the dark sea of disunion until every honorable means had been used to settle existing difficulties in the Union. I will not attempt a report of the gentleman's speech. The thunders of applause by which it was received, and at intervals interrupted, by the immense crowd is sufficient evidence of its acceptability and unrivalled eloquence.

Two thirds of both gatherings were Union men."

Strong feeling was manifested against disunion, and there is no doubt the same spirit pervades the whole State. North Carolina is not ready to secede now, and will not until all other means to adjust our sectional difficulties have failed.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Commons on Saturday evening last. The committee appointed at the meeting held at the Court House on Friday night, reported through its chairman, W. W. Holden, Esq., a series of conservative resolutions, which were passed by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. Able and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Holden and H. W. Miller. A boquet from the gallery, sent by the ladies as a compliment to the Hon. Z. B. Vance, elicited from him, one of his happiest efforts. Conservatism here is in the ascendant and the friends of the Union are in high spirits.

The resolutions adopted will be introduced in both branches of the Legislature at an early day.

The Sectional Troubles.

As great interest is manifested in regard to the sectional troubles now agitating the country, we have collected and condensed all the latest news in connection with this all-absorbing question. It seems South Carolina is the most rash, and determined, if possible, to precipitate the country into revolution and civil war, while the other Southern States seem rather to take a more sensible and conservative view of the state of affairs, with an eye to the future, &c.—In South Carolina "madness rules the hour," and the "Republic" of South Carolina is confidently spoken of!

South Carolina, it is said, will pass her ordinances for secession, &c., will send to Washington her Minister Plenipotentiary or Commissioners, who, of course, cannot be recognized. Thereupon she will undertake to occupy the fortifications in South Carolina belonging to the United States, and the Custom Houses, and will thus begin war on the Federal Government.—Peaceable secession is *now* said to be out of the question; *before the election*, it was contended it might be effected without war!—In the event of a Southern Confederacy, South Carolina will have free trade, which would involve an insupportable direct tax to sustain the government. Should her confederates oppose this, she will, doubtless secede from them, and adopt on her own account, free trade in its broadest sense.

It is said, in Washington that the tax upon her people, (S. C.) to sustain her as an independent power would depopulate the State in two years.

The free importation of African slaves by South Carolina would render slave property in the border States almost valueless.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 29—Mr. Meloy introduced a bill in the House prohibiting the levying of executions issued from the U. S. Courts on the propriety of citizens of Georgia prior to December 1860, and declaring void all such processes. A bill to protect the rights of citizens of Georgia was debated. Mr Lewis, of Greene, offered an amendment extending its provisions to citizens of every State that voted for Lincoln, which was agreed to. Mr. McDonald, of Lumpkin, opposed the bill and amendment. He expressed warm Union sentiments and moved an amendment fining every Georgian $2,000 who sells a bale of cotton or a barrel of apples to any person North of Mason and Dixon's line. The amendment caused much commotion and discussion, and conservative sentiments were freely uttered. The bill was made the special order for Friday, when an exciting discussion is anticipated.—The Disunionists will oppose the bill and the conservatives advocate it. The Governor will probably veto it, should it pass.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 30.—The election of electors took place this morning. The result was, Breckinridge 178, Bell 54, Douglas 8—about 70 members not voting. The Bank suspension bill passed the Senate this forenoon over the Governor's veto by 95 to 13. The bill passed the House by 108 to 20 over the veto.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 30.—A great secession demonstration was made here this afternoon. A flag has been suspended over the Savanah river, bearing the arms of South Carolina and Georgia. The Legislature has postponed the election of Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The House appointed a Committee of Postal Affairs and passed a resolution directing the Military Committee to consider the best method of fortifying the exposed portion of the coast of South Carolina. They received a petition praying the suspension of all laws for the collection of debts.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Ordnance and ammunition have lately been landed from schooners at Fort Moultrie. Some of the army officers say that now Moultrie is almost impregnable. The disposition of the people is decidedly to resist the landing of more troops there.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 29.—In many portions of the State secession flags are flying, and the secession feeling largely predominates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Quite a large number of Western members of Congress came in this evening, and are already busily discussing the prospects ahead. They all declare for pacification, whatever may be the sacrifice. The tone of sentiment in Virginia has evidently taken another turn. In Mr. Garnett's District, as well as several others, conservative resolutions have been passed almost unanimously, and the object of those urging Gov. Letcher to fix an early day for the assembling of the Legislature, was to have an expression of conservative sentiments before the meeting of the South Carolina Convention. Gov. Letcher refused, saying, "Let South Carolina go—she will be no loss to the Union."

Official information from Utah represents the Saints in high glee over the prospects of disunion and Mormon independence. Brigham Young claims to have prophecied the present condition of things; that the Lord would overthrow the despoilers and deliver his chosen people.

Quite a sensation was created to-day by the announcement that a large number of Republican members were in session at the Astor House, fixing up the incoming Cabinet, and arranging a compromise with the South, to be submitted to Congress next week. Gov. Corwin of Ohio was sent for, and went from this place last evening.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

We have received Godey's Lady's Book for January, containing three beautiful steel plates. The fashion plate being double, and the fact that the two preceding numbers contained three fine steel engravings, one a double fashion plate, we may count it as having given eleven steel plates in three numbers—rather ahead of other magazines, we think. Godey contains 400 more pages in one year than any other magazine, with twice as many engravings, and all this for a nominal advance on the low priced magazines. Godey has a good list of subscribers in this place, and the tables of our friends contain many bound volumes of former numbers, an examination of which will show a marked improvement in the past year.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and one to the getter up of the club, $10.

☞ The Charlotte Bulletin has been enlarged.

☞ The Raleigh Democratic Press has passed into the hands of Mr. Spelman, editor of the Salisbury Banner, and State Printer.

SNOW.—We had a slight fall of snow on Monday night last, perhaps an inch deep. The weather has been cold since.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

See advertisement of Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines. We have had one of these machines in use for some time, and so far has given satisfaction. The number of Sewing Machines making the Grover & Baker Stitch now sold in the United States far exceeds that of all others combined. The truth is since the people have found out by experience the value of this stitch, the well informed will use no other. These Machines must be purchased of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, who are exclusive proprietors of this stitch, or their licensees, or the use of them will subject the purchaser to prosecution. For sale at the Salem Bookstore.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" has a circulation of 100,000. It will be greatly improved in 1861. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other peirodical gives.* Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. Subscribe for it and save a Dollar. To clubs it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for $5, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send a magnificent premium. Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address post paid CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ See Executor's Advertisement.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In addition to what we published last week, we give the following statement of the proceedings of Saturday and Monday, gathered from our exchanges:

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Chair announced the following standing committees:

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Thomas of Jackson, Burton, Erwin, Morehead, Grist and Taylor of Brunswick.

Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Walker, Morehead, Barringer, Street, Stowe, Thomas of Davidson, and Dowd.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Avery, Hall, Outlaw, Erwin, Dobson, Stubbs and Barringer.

Claims.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Dickson, Sharp, Slaughter, Harris of Franklin, Dockery and Simmons.

Corporation.—Messrs. Humphrey, Speight, Whitaker, Blount, Pitchford, Whedbee and Walkup.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Lane, Waugh, Faison, Turner, Spencer, Harriss of Chatham and Eure.

Banks and Currency.—Messrs. Brown, Bledsoe, Watson, Worth, Outlaw, Turner and Shaw.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Speight, Taylor of Nash, Simpson, Morehead, Ramsay and Brown.

On Monday, the Speaker announced the following committees:

Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs. Pitchford, Worth and Whitaker.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—Messrs. Winstead, Ramsay and Turner.

Military.—Messrs. Street, Walkup and Simpson.

Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Stubbs, Humphrey and Arendell.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Burton, Watson and Grist.

Library.—Messrs. Outlaw, Hall, Taylor of Brunswick.

Finance.—Messrs. Rogers, Thomas of Davidson, Winstead, Morehead, Shaw, Worth, Taylor of Nash, and Harriss of Franklin.

Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Outlaw, Hall, Avery and Slaughter.

Mr. L. W. Joyner was elected Engrossing Clerk, receiving 128 votes to 23 for Thos. J. Garner.

In the Commons, on Saturday, the Speaker announced the following committees:

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Ransom, Rogers, Clarke, Crawford and Folk.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Hill, Bridgers, Mendenhall, Rogers, and Davis of Mecklenburg.

On Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Wright, Merrimon, Batchelor, Hill and Shober.

On Monday, Mr. Forest offered a resolution to instruct the Committe on Federal Relations to inquire into the expediency of interdicting the importation into this State of articles from those States that have nullified the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Siler, a resolution in trueting the Committee on Federal Relations to inquire into the expediency of submitting the question of a State Convention to the people.

Mr. Foy, a resolution to authorize the Governor to call a State Convention, on certain contingencies.

Mr. Pope, a bill to organize and equip volunteer companies, and to organize the militia.

Mr. Hayes, a biil to lay off and establish, from a portion of Cherokee county, a new county to be known as "Clay."

Mr Slade, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad Company.

Mr. Kelly, a bill to amend an act incorporating Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad, increasing capital stock, &c.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill to prevent the transfer of any expectancy in the estate of a parent.

Mr. Polk, a bill in relation to free negroes.

Mr. Jenkins, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter entitled "Widows."

The Speaker announced the House branch of the following committees:

Finance.—Messrs. Person, Bridgers, Latham, Wooten, Mebane, Galloway, Harris and Pearson.

Swamp Lands.—Messrs. McCleese, White hurst, Williams of Pasquotank, Harrington and Autrey.

Library.—Messrs. Donnell, Cowles and Branch.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Perkins, Polk and Slade.

The Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum.—Messrs. Batchelor, Love of Haywood, Newby, Patterson and Stanford.

Insane Asylum.—Messrs. Wright, Carson, Shober Henry and Logan.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes.—Messrs Love of Haywood, Hayes, Siler, Bowman and Horton.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hoke, Fagg, Meares, Simonton and Peebles.

From the Wilmington Herald's correspondence we condense Tuesday's proceedings:

In the Senate, Mr. Barringer presented a memorial asking the enactment of more stringent laws against trading with slaves.

Mr Lane, a memorial from a meeting of citizens of Wilson County, consisting of strong resolutions in favor of Secession.

Mr. Arendell, resolutions instructing the representatives in Congress from this State, in view of the threatening aspect of Public Affairs, to demand North Carolina's share of the Public Lands.

Mr. Walker moved to lay these resolutions on the table. Mr. Dockery demanded the ayes and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Bledsoe, Barringer, Dobson, Eure, Faison, Harris of Chatham, Humphrey, Lane, Morehead, Outlaw, Rogers, Shaw, Sharpe, Speight, Stowe, Taylor of Brunswick, Thomas of Jackson, Thomas of Davidson, Watson and Winstead—22.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Burton, Blount, Dickson, Dockery, Dowd, Grist, Harris of Franklin, Ramsey Simpson, Street, Slaughter, Spencer, Taylor of Nash, Walker, Waugh, Whitaker, Walkup, Whedbee, Worth and Simmons—20.

Mr. Arendell offered a resolution in favor of John M Morehead and Wm. H. Arendell.

Mr. Waugh, a biil to amend the 27th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code, so as to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color, except under certain circumstances.

Mr Thomas of Davidson a bill to incorporate "the Bank of Thomasville."

In the Commons, on Tuesday, the Speaker presented the resignation of the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, a member elect to the House of Commons.

Mr. Hill presented a resolution directing the Speaker to order an election on the 12th of December, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Gaither, a resolution on Federal Affairs.

Mr. Wilkerson, resolutions on Federal Relations.

Mr. Foy, resolution that the Committee on Finance be required to report the revenue bill at an early day, and to so amend it as to reduce the tax on Spirituous Liquors, and to strike out the tax on Itinerant Liquor peddlers and on labor.

Mr. Wright, a bill to enable the Western R. R. Co. to extend their road from the Coalfields to the N. C. Railroad.

In the Senate, Nov. 28th, Mr. Humphrey offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on peddlers and other vendors of spirituous liquors. Rejected.

Elias C. Hines was elected Solicitor for the 1st Judicial District. Hines 86; Yeates 66; Hinton 1.

Rufus H. Page was unanimously elected Secretary of State.

Calvin H. Wiley was re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools, receiving 147 votes.

Hon. R. S French was elected Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit. French 88, Holmes 66.

A message was received from the House transmitting the returns of the Presidential election, which had been received from the Governor yesterday. On motion of Mr. Avery they were ordered to be filed among the archieves of the State.

David Coleman was re-elected Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit. Coleman 89, Davis 62, Burton 1.

Curtis H. Brogden was re elected Comptroller, receiving 149 votes.

J. W. Pinnix was elected Engrossing Clerk. Pinnix 95, Seawell 52.

On Wednesday the House was engaged with the Senate in the election of the various officers, reported above.

Mr. Ferebee offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire if this House is legally organized. Mr. Forebee remarked that it had been stated in one of the papers of the city that the oath for members had not been properly administered, and as this is a matter of the last importance, he thought it highly necessary that the question should be settled at once. The resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed, viz: Messrs. Person, Donnell, Poindexter, Hoke and Bridgers.

Mr. Stanford offered a resolution to the effect, that as several of the Northern States had dissolved the Union by their State action in nullifying the fugitive slave law, our Senators in Congress be requested to return their commissions to the Governor of this State. Mr. Hayes moved to lay on the table. Mr. Taylor moved to postpone indefinitely. Mr. Crumpler hoped the motions would be withdrawn, and let the vote be taken on the resolution, when he would call for the yeas and nays. There was some little sensation, in the midst of which the resolution was withdrawn.

On Thursday morning 29th (Thanksgiving day) both houses met and adjourned over to Friday.

On Friday 30th in the Senate, Mr. Street introduced a resolution to consolidate the offices of Clerk and Master in Equity and Clerk of Superior Court into one. Referred to judiciary committee.

M. Burton, a bill to increase the salary of Judges of Superior Courts of Law. Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend chap. 101 o the Revised Code—it exempts all free white persons under the age of 21 from working the roads, and to make the man who sends three hands under the present law equally liable with the non-slaveholder to work the roads.

Mr. Walkup, a bill to reorganize the militia system of the State. Referred to committee on military affairs.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of the passage of a bill with amendments by the House to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the amendment were concurred in and the bill enrolled.

The Speaker asked leave of absence on to morrow on account of important busiqess requiring his presence at home.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, it was granted and the Speaker designated Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg, to act as 'pro tempore' Speaker during his absence.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Saturday.

In the House, a communication from Mr. Cantwell, Clerk of the House of Commons, in relation to the resolution of Mr. Ferebee, for a committee to inquire into the legal organization of the House, was presented and ordered to be read. After the reading had progressed for a time, it was objected to and was referred to the committee having the matter in charge.

By Mr. Burgin, a bill to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company. Referred to committee on private bills.

By Mr. Woodard, a bill to increase the salaries of Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts. Referred to committee on judiciary.

In the Senate, Dec. 1st being private bill day, there was nothing of much importance.

In the House Committe on corporations was announced, viz: Messrs. Waugh, Batchelor, Winslow, Folk and Alfred.

A memorial from Hon. R. M. Saunders and other Judges of the Superior Courts, in favor of the erection of an additional judicial circuit for the State, and for the division of the State into two districts of four circuits each—on motion of Mr. Hill referred to the Committee on the judiciary.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

On motion the House adjourned to Monday.

In the Senate, Dec 3, Mr. Bledsoe presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on federal relations be and they are hereby requested to report upon the questions referred to them on our federal relations, and upon the bill proposing an appropriation to put the State in a condition of defence, at the earliest moment practicable.

A message was received from the House bearing the enrolled bill to incorporate the Garden Valley Mining Company. The Speaker signed it in the presence of the Senate.

The bill to amend sec. 9 chap. 101, Revised Code, exempting persons under 21 from working the roads, and to make the man who sends three hands equally liable to work the roads with the non slaveholder, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Bledsoe said that the intention of the bill was to remove all cause of complaint of one class of our citizens against the other, thereby to promote unity among all the citizens of the State.

In the House there was no business of importance transacted.

Nothing of importance on Tuesday.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Final Result in Virginia—Nine Bell and Six Breckinridge Electors Declared to be Elected.—It will be seen by Governor Letcher's proclamation, that he has decided to divide the electoral vote of this State between Bell and Breckinridge, in the proportion of nine to six. He has been brought to this conclusion, in the face of an apparent clear majority for Bell of 800, by implied acquiescence in the opinions of the Attorney General upon the questions arising from informalities in the returns.

The following is the official vote for each elector. It will be observed that Mr. Preston falls behind Mr. J. W. Massie only 322 votes. The returns from the counties of Clay and McDowell were rejected on account of informalities. The aggregate Bell vote in these two counties as returned was only 154. The counties of Wyoming and Webster are reported to have given a majority for Bell of 44.

Bell Electors—Elected.—Thos. Bruce, 74,304; Marmaduke Johnson, 74,304; L. J. Bowden, 74,304; J. J. Jackson, Jr., 74,304; F. T. Anderson, 74,230; B. H. Shackleford, 74,157; A B. Caldwell, 73,919; L. H. Chandler, 73,919; Jos. Christian, 73,877.

Not Elected.—W. Preston, 73,707; J. T. Thornton, 72,988; Travis H. Epes, 72,943; J. F. Johnson, 72,882; W. R. Staples, 72,527; A. E. Kennedy, 72,186.

Breckinridge Electors—Elected.—Wm. Lamb, 74,180; Jno. R. Edmunds, 74,119; James Lyons, 74,119; R. A. Claybrook, 74,119; Wm. H. Anthony, 74,119; J. W. Massie, 74,029.

Not Elected.—J. B. Dunn, 73,459; Z. Kidwell, 73,369; Thos. F. Goode, 72,945; T. T. Tredway, 72,739; B. B. Douglas, 72,403; Epps Hunton, 72,338; J. G. Newman, 72,331; J. L. Kemper, 71,561; T. M. Isbell, 70,690.—*Richmond Whig.*

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.		
	Ellis, D.	Pool, W.	Breckinridge, D.	Bell, W.	Douglas, D.
Alamance,	771	793	536	661	36
Alexander,	429	594	403	471	2
Anson,	290	890	245	871	7
Ashe,	379	811	229	717	1
Alleghany,	373	132	No return.		
Burke,	603	584	470	447	4
Buncombe,	918	912	662	705	49
Bladen,	660	553	Thrown out.		
Bertie,	532	570	399	579	17
Beaufort,	637	1110	549	1082	42
Brunswick,	416	422	326	386	1
Cabarrus,	429	877	445	810	18
Catawba,	960	415	878	302	3
Craven,	803	834	492	693	121
Cumberland,	1023	861	879	670	35
Chowan,	805	278	194	239	38
Columbus,	718	430	723	322	6
Camden,	96	540	283	503	8
Carteret,	481	561	370	441	42
Cherokee,	664	518	459	677	15
Caswell,	945	224	994	237	13
Chatham,	1245	1255	604	970	194
Caldwell,	370	540	229	499	9
Currituck,	759	219	495	66	0
Cleaveland,	998	419	1091	196	0
Davidson,	972	1388	728	1186	15
Davie,	481	690	329	641	31
Duplin,	1358	197	1380	149	3
Edgecombe,	1093	127	1789	196	17
Forsyth,	1016	1028	825	965	70
Franklin,	810	406	759	318	14
Gaston,	860	200	826	131	56
Granville,	1144	983	870	868	83
Guilford,	457	2137	304	1838	118
Greene,	421	345	381	326	0
Gates,	413	461	338	394	12
Haywood,	577	306	367	248	18
Harnett,	602	203	528	138	78
Halifax,	788	595	757	546	22
Hertford,	358	399	246	418	20
Hyde,	500	498	395	459	3
Henderson,	586	829	425	496	4
Iredell,	382	1716	328	1625	31
Jackson,	598	164	403	142	0
Jones,	275	212	197	165	10
Johnston,	1044	864	974	630	40
Lenoir,	556	349	533	317	21
Lincoln,	530	256	478	243	5
Madison,	593	265	Thrown out.		
Martin,	746	359	751	333	22
McDowell,	457	532	276	349	1
Moore,	749	843	299	588	179
Montgomery,	175	832	102	725	3
Macon,	400	486	221	469	13
Mecklenburg,	1274	757	1101	826	135
Nash,	1058	122	1328	64	4
New Hanover,	1549	713	1617	664	5
Northampton,	779	609	654	506	43
Onslow,	841	133	781	153	24
Orange,	1109	1238	787	956	72
Pasquotank,	860	561	289	477	55
Perquimons,	298	412	284	341	4
Pitt,	771	778	731	710	8
Person,	620	299	420	483	9
Polk,	325	175	270	118	1
Robeson,	844	681	720	648	134
Rockingham,	1137	444	1017	485	162
Rowan,	1160	1079	1026	1023	13
Rutherford,	701	804	695	495	3
Randolph,	448	1567	321	1224	44
Richmond,	251	565	269	544	4
Sampson,	1042	590	979	529	6
Surry,	933	579	411	502	28
Stokes,	813	470	745	482	0
Stanly,	89	1065	53	934	9
Tyrrell,	213	280	77	300	22
Union,	931	425	858	379	5
Wake,	1491	1573	1216	1130	276
Warren,	874	134	890	138	6
Washington,	212	481	159	413	44
Watauga,	259	442	147	322	0
Wayne,	1201	389	1359	239	11
Wilson,	936	134	with Edg. Nash a Wayne		
Wilkes,	614	1419	363	1323	0
Yadkin,	736	899	495	842	23
Yancey,	774	474	500	275	4
	59,396	53,303	48,539	44,990	2,701
	53,303		44,990		
	6,093		3,594		

BLANKS

all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended

L. V. BLUM

LATEST NEWS!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Charlotte Bulletin of Thursday morning says:

We have received the President's Message, but the length of it forbids our attempting to give it to our readers this morning.

The President hits hard at the people of the North for their course, but says that the election of *any* citizen of the United States is not a cause for a dissolution of the Union. He advises the South to wait for an overt act—one of a *most dangerous kind*—before resorting to a dissolution.

He argues for harmony, that "Congress never has or never will execute any laws for the exclusion of slavery in the Territories."

The President does not acknowledge the right of secession by South Carolina or any other State, but takes strong ground against it as a constitutional right.

CONGRESS.—Senator Douglas will introduce a bill in the Senate at an early day, demanding the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. The provisions of the bill will make resistance to the execution of that law a penal offence.

Matters in Washington are beginning to wear a gloomy aspect. The Congressional delegations of the Gulf States are unanimous for secession.—This greatly surprises the Abolitionists, who expected to find South Carolina alone. The Abolitionists have decided to make no compromise, but to let things take their course.

The Secession of a number of the Southern delegations is arranged to take place within twenty days, at the farthest.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Long, Mr. NICHOLAS POPE to Miss ELIZA J. TESH, daughter of Christian Tesh.

By the same, Mr. JOHN DELAP, to Miss LUCY ENOCHS, daughter of David Enochs.

In Surry Co., on the 26th November, by L. J. Norman, Esq., Mr. WM. BURCH, to Miss MARY A. GATES,—all of Surry.

DIED on Monday last, in this place, JOHN STRUPE, son of Mr. Carlos Strupe, aged 3 years and 3 months.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of David Blum, dec'd, will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the deceased, on

Thursday & Friday the 27th & 28th days of December, inst.,

the following property:

THREE HORSES, FOUR MILCH COWS, EIGHTEEN FAT HOGS, 200 or 300 bushels of CORN; WHEAT, OATS, FODDER, HAY;

One CARRIAGE, One BUGGY, Five WAGONS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD, KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c., &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

A. M. BLUM,
D. H. BLUM, } Executors
Dec. 7, 1860. H. M. LASH } 34-3t

TOWN ORDINANCE.

The following Ordinance concerning the streets, was passed at last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem, having at the previous meeting received the concurrent vote of two-thirds of that body.

"No hog, of the age of two months and upwards, shall, after the 15th day of December, 1860, be permitted to run at large in the streets of this town, unless they carry such mark as may be determined upon by the Board of Commissioners as a permit. Such a mark can be obtained by applying and paying 50 cents to the Town Constables (for the use of the Corporation,) who shall notice the date of every application, in a book kept for that purpose, and will protect one hog for one year from the date of such application.

Any hog, not wearing such mark, shall be taken up by the Town Constable, advertised, and if not redeemed in ten days, the owner paying him $ as a fine, and 20 cents per day for feeding, shall be sold, one-half to be returned for the use of the town, and one-half to be retained by the Officer.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.
Nov. 30, 1860. 33-tf

1860.] MELLER'S [1860.

CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY TOY STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms. F. W. MELLER.
Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

PISTOLS

JUST RECEIVED AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S JEWELRY STORE.

Every one should arm himself; the times repuire it!

Smith & Wesson's 7 shot Cartridge Pistol.
Bacon's 6 " " "

This Pistol recently improved by the Bacon Manufacturing Company, is the best arm for accuracy of aim, length of range and durability of service, ever offered to the public. Every pair is warranted.

A ball discharged from this Pistol, will pass through an inch board at 100 yards distance.

CARTRIDGES to fit any Pistol, at the above named place. 32-4w.

Salem Confectionery AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of

Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,

which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of

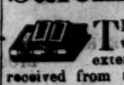
Confectioneries,

Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINES, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.

Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

Salem Bookstore.



THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Q. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.
Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Division of the School Fund.

THE following table exhibits the distributive share of each District in the County of Forsyth of the Common School Fund for the present year.

No. 1	$111	39	No. 18	$115	20	No 35	$ 93	00
" 2	138	62	" 19	101	12	" 36	77	21
" 3	67	42	" 20	125	11	" 37	83	52
" 4	116	03	" 21	81	60	" 38	81	37
" 5	97	97	" 22	67	57	" 39	74	87
" 6	84	86	" 23	67	20	" 40	71	02
" 7	68	78	" 24	79	94	" 41	89	76
" 8	76	05	" 25	123	95	" 42	74	62
" 9	101	80	" 26	73	98	" 43	70	00
" 10	84	64	" 27	95	20	" 44	67	20
" 11	78	97	" 28	67	21	" 45	76	64
" 12	76	62	" 29	67	20	" 46	72	49
" 13	68	90	" 30	79	70	" 47	67	20
" 14	73	20	" 31	90	64	" 48	240	04
" 15	105	24	" 32	67	20	" 49	37	23
" 16	67	30	" 33	57	41	" 50	67	20
" 17	78	32	" 34	90	98	" 51	67	20

The above table exhibits the nett amount due each District; the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, Ch'n B'd Sup't's.
Nov. 16, 1860. 31-4w

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,
Practical Chemist,
No 32, City Buildings, N. York.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

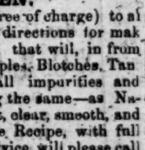
I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE



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March. 1860. 50 tf

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For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address,

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POETRY.

THANKSGIVING.

We meet again in gladness,
And thankful voices raise;
To God, our heavenly Father,
We'll tune our grateful praise;
'Tis his kind hand that kept us,
Through all the changing year;
His love it is that brings us
Again to worship here.

We'll thank him for the Sabbath,
This day of holy rest;
And for the blessed Bible,
The book that we love best;
For Sabbath-schools and teachers,
To us so kindly given,
To guide us in the pathway
That leads to joys in Heaven.

We'll thank Him for our country,
The land our fathers trod;
For liberty of conscience,
And right to worship God;
O Lord, our heavenly Father,
Accept the praise we bring,
And tune our hearts and voices
Thy glorious name to sing.

Soon may thy gracious sceptre
Extend to every land,
And all as willing subjects
Submit to thy command.
Send forth the gospel tidings,
And hasten on the day
When every isle and nation
Shall own Messiah's sway

HUMOROUS.

AN ENORMOUS LIE.

Judge M., late of Miss., was a gentleman remarkable for a proclivity to exaggerate and tell hard stories. On one occasion he was seated in front of the principal hotel in Clinton, amusing a group of gentlemen with his peculiar narratives, when he delivered himself as follows:

"Gentlemen, in East Tennessee, where I was raised, I knew a man who had the most astonishing strength in his jaws and teeth of any man that ever lived. I once saw him standing on the sunny side of a barn, with his old wool hat under his arm, filled with black walnuts, and he just put them in his mouth and cracked them, just as one of you can crack a chestnut!"

The auditors exchanged looks of incredulity. A quizzical, facetous blade, known as Kentucky Shackleford, was present and heard the Judge's story, and remarked:

"No doubt, Judge, of the truth of all you have said. Some men are remarkably strong Now, in South Carolina, where I lived, one of my neighbors was noted for the extraordinary muscular strength of his arm. I remember to have seen him take a hard pine knot, place it in the hollow of his arm at the elbow, and by suddenly bringing his arm upward he split the knot into splinters, and pressed out all the turpentine in a stream!'

The narrative of Kentucky was received with peals of laughter. Judge M. became very indignant, and springing to his feet, with clenched fist and flaming eyes, he exclaimed;

"Kentuck, that's an enormous lie."

KISSING THE HANDSOMEST GIRLS.

A distinguished candidate for an office of high trust in a certain State, "who is up to a thing or two," and has a keen appreciation of live beauty, when about to set off on an electioneering tour recently, said to his wife, who was to accompany him for prudential reasons:

"My dear, inasmuch as this election is complicated, and the canvass will be close, I am anxious to leave nothing undone that would procure my popularity, and so I have thought it would be a good plan for me to kiss a number of the handsomest girls in every place where I may be honored with a public reception. Don't you think it would be a good idea?"

"Capital!" exclaimed the devoted wife, "and to make your election a sure thing, while you are kissing the handsomest girls, I will kiss a equal number of the handsomest young men!"

The distinguished candidate, we believe, has not since referred to this pleasing means of popularity.

Dr. Abernethy rarely met his match. On one occasion he fairly owned that he had. He was sent for by an inn-keeper who had a quarrel with his wife, who had scarred his face with her nails so that the poor man was bleeding and much disfigured. Abernethy thought this an opportunity not to be lost for admonishing the offender, and said, "Madame, are you not ashamed of yourself, to treat your husband thus—the husband who is the head of all—your head, madame, in fact?" "Well, Doctor," fiercely returned the virago, "may I not scratch my own head?"

As a woman was walking, a man looked at and followed her. "Why," said she, "do you follow me?" "Because I have fallen in love with you." "Why so? My sister, who is coming after, is much handsomer than I am; go and make love to her." The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased turned and said, "Why did you tell me a story?" The woman answered, "Neither did you tell me the truth. If you are in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

Two country gentlemen went to a store in town to buy a hat. They were delighted with one, inside the crown of which was inserted a looking glass. "What's that glass for?" said one of the men. The other, impatient at such a display of ignorance, exclaimed:—"What for? Why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits him, stupid."

An Irishman going to market, met a farmer with an owl.

"Say, misther, what'll yer take for yer big eyed turkey?"

"'Tis an owl," replied the astonished farmer.

"Never a drop do I care whether it's ould or young; price the third."

At a fashionable city party, at which low-necked dresses were a prominent feature Miss B—— addressed her country cousin:

"Cousin Sam, did you ever see such a glorious sight before?"

"*Never since I was weaned!*" said Sam, blushing.

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May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

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SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
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R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill
Salem, July 8, 1859. 16-tf.

NO BLANKS!
GRAND ALL-PRIZE SCHEME.
FOR DECEMBER, 1860.
Georgia State Lottery,
O'KINNEY & CO., Managers.
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

Every Ticket a Prize.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5,
Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in
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In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 100 to be Drawn Dec. 1.
Class 101 do do 8.
Class 102 do do 15.
Class 103 do do 22.
Class 104 do do 29.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	60,000	1 Prize of	1 000	is	1 000
1 Prize of	10 000	is	10 000	2 "	500	are	1 000
1 "	9 000	is	9 000	2 "	400	are	800
1 "	5 000	is	5 000	2 "	300	are	600
1 "	4,000	is	4,000	2 "	200	are	400
1 "	3 000	is	3 000	100 "	100	are	10 000
1 "	2,000	is	2000	100 "	75	are	7 500
1 "	1 500	is	1,500	100 "	50	are	5,000
25,000 Prizes of					$8		$200,000
25,000 Prizes of					$2		$50,000

50,365 prizes amt'g to $375,000
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
" " "	half tickets		30
" " "	quarter "		15
" " "	eighth "		7 50

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ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.
A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE
THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday.

1 Capital Prize of			$25,000
1 Prize of			6,000
1 Prize of			4,000
1 Prize of			2,276
1 Prize of			2,171
40 Prizes of	175	are	7,000
40 Prizes of	125	are	5,000
40 Prizes of	112 50	are	4,500
162 Prizes of	100	are	16,200
65 Prizes of	25	are	1,625
65 Prizes of	20	are	1,300
65 Prizes of	10	are	56,320
65 Prizes of	15	are	975
65 "	10	are	650
4,810 Prizes of	9	are	43,290
27,040 "	5	ere	135,200
43,680 "	1	are	43,680,
76,076 Prizes amounting to			$296,696

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate

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O A KEEHLN, P. M.
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Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red, Call and see.

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